THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1225.] SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Drums, Shoes, Boots & Trunks.

Just received, and for sale by

FRANCIS FOLLET,

Next door below Messrs. Bohn and Hubner's, and next door above Mr. Charles Spencer's,

A FEW handsome Drums; an assortment of men, women and children's coarse and fine Shoes; hair and black leather Trunks, of different sizes.

He has lately received several supplies to his former assortment of Jewellery, Hardware, &c. &c.—[and daily expects a further addition]—among which are gold and gilt Jewellery; silver soup, table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard Spoons and sugar Tongs; plated tea and coffee Urns; sugar Dishes; cream and tea Pots; Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays and bottle Slides; japanned tea Trays, Waiters, bread Baskets, tea Caddies and Canisters; dressing Cases.

CUTLERY.

Knives, Forks, Razors, Scissors, elegant brass And-Irons and brass headed Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; glass hall Lamps; sad Irons and Stands; Grid Irons; tortoise shell, ivory and horn Combs; Brushes; Whips; Canes; Swords; Guns and Pistols; Gun Locks; common and agate Flints; bird Nets, powder Flasks and Shot; Belts, Ticklers, Epaulets, sword Knots and Belts; Flutes; Fifes; Chess men; Backgammon Tables; Razor Strops; Curling Tongs; shaving Soap, Boxes and Brushes; Powder Bags and Puffs; Fish Hooks; Thimbles; Needles; Pins; elastic Garters, Glove Ties; Gloves; Suspenders; Tooth Powder; Essences; boxes of Paints; hair, lead and slate Pencils; Mahogany Dressing Cases and travelling Desks; fancy and Windsor Chairs;—with a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at a moderate profit.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804. 3t.

I MARYAN MILLIGAN, of the county of Orange, having had in my possession a BOND of Thomas Whitelaw, of the aforesaid county, for the sum of one thousand and forty-six or forty-eight dollars, payable on the first day of January 1806, with lawful interest from the first day of January 1803, until the said Bond is fully discharged; considering the same not safe in my possession, delivered it to my son Thomas Hambleton, then living with me, for safe-keeping. Some time afterwards, he removed from my house, and carried with him the said Bond. My son Thomas now being dead, his wife, Margaret Hambleton, refuses to deliver the same I do hereby forewarn all persons from receiving the said Bond, on any pretence whatever; and the aforesaid Thomas Whitelaw from paying any interest that is or may hereafter become due, as well as the principal, when the same shall become due, without legal authority from me.

Maryan Milligan.

Orange county, 25th June, 1804. 3t*

Inspected in Richmond the last 12 months ending the first of July, 1804—84,762 Barrels of flour. ISAAC WEBSTER.

The COMMISSIONERS appointed by the late Act of Assembly, to superintend the Lottery, for the benefit of the University of William and Mary, feel themselves greatly mortified, in being obliged to inform the Public, that imperious necessity has compelled them to postpone, for the present, the drawing, notwithstanding the assurances, which they have given, both collectively and individually, that it would commence on the 2nd of this month. It will, doubtless, be expected that the reasons inducing this postponement, should be stated: and after such explanation, they trust, they will stand exculpated by a generous Public, of every other charge, than that of precipitancy; to which they acknowledge, their sanguine hope of success in the sale of Tickets, and thus, of speedily accomplishing the truly laudable end, which they had in view, has subjected them.—As the day first contemplated, approached, on which the drawing was to commence, measures were taken to acquire satisfactory information of the number of Tickets, which had been sold. Satisfactory information, however, was received only from a few. Still too sanguine in their expectations; reflecting, that with the prospect of advantage offered to purchasers, the interests of science were combined, and judging of the distant sales, by what had been and would be made in this place, and its vicinity, they conceived themselves authorized to promise, most decidedly, a commencement at the period last notified.—But advices, recently received, convince them that the sales, though considerable, are still not such as would justify a commencement of the drawing—The Commissioners will not again so far commit themselves, as to state positively, the time when the drawing shall commence; but this they have in their power, fully and unequivocally to promise; that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to hasten the drawing. This is fully evinced by the mode they have adopted, and are now pursuing, of giving to the purchaser, with such security as may be approved of, on his taking not less than ten Tickets, a credit of ninety days; thereby holding out to individuals, the prospect of advantage, from prizes, without the advance of a single cent.—Gentlemen, who have been so obliging as to assist in the disposition of Tickets, are authorized to assure those holding them by purchase or credit, that no payment of their respective bonds will be required, until 90 days shall expire, from the time of beginning to draw; and they are hereby requested to regulate their subsequent sales of Tickets on credit by this principle. ep4w.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company, on the 3d July 1804,

RESOLVED, that a dividend of six per cent. be paid to the Share holders, on their respective interests in said Company, for the last six months.

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

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LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE LANSINBURGH GAZETTE.

At a circuit court held in this county, on Tuesday last before his honor Judge Thompson, came on the trial of the editor of this paper, on an indictment for a libel on Morgan Lewis, Esq. Chief Justice of this state. The indictment was found at a court of general sessions in October last, and was removed by *certiorari* into the supreme court. The words set forth as libellous on the record, were extracted from a publication in this Gazette of the 23d August last, stating a decision of the Chief Justice on the trial of Harry Croswell, accompanied with some remarks, and were as follows:—"The Judge (Lewis) on the trial, refused Mr. Croswell the privilege of producing his witnesses;" the following words but which did not appear upon the record, concluded the sentence—"declared that he would not suffer them, were they present, to open their lips, to prove the truth of what Croswell had written; expressly charged the jury that it was entirely immaterial whether the libel was true or not; that it was not for them to consider whether the words amounted to such a libel as ought to be punished; that whether the motives of the defendant were good or bad was wholly out of the question; that if the jury was satisfied that Croswell was the publisher, and that the inundoes were properly proved, they must pronounce a verdict of guilty." The other parts of the publication consisted of observations naturally arising from a reflection on the consequences that would necessarily result from so alarming, so dangerous a doctrine.—The whole was a re-publication from the Ulter Gazette.

The publication being admitted by the defendant his honor the judge remarked to the counsel, that as the law relative to libels had not yet been settled by the supreme court, he was at liberty to be governed by his own opinion. He then observed that altho' a different decision had been made on a late trial, he should permit the truth of the words set forth on the record to be given in evidence, not as a justification, but as an item to shew the intent of the defendant; and should submit generally to the consideration of the jury both the law and the fact.

Foote, district attorney, who was present at the trial of Mr. Croswell, was then called on as a witness, to prove the truth of the publication. He refused to be sworn; and on being questioned, it was discovered that his only excuse was that he had not been subpœned. To save time and the trouble of making a subpœna, his testimony was relinquished; and *Mr. Van Vechten*, the defendant's counsel offered himself as a witness. He stated that he was present at the trial of Mr. Croswell, and that the Chief Justice refused an application to postpone said trial, for the purpose of giving Mr. Croswell time to procure a witness to prove the truth of the publication for which he was indicted, and *declared that he would not permit his witnesses to be sworn, were they in court.* He also produced a copy of the case made for the supreme court after the trial of Mr. Croswell; from which it appeared, that the Chief Justice charged the jury "that it was no part of their province to enquire or decide on the intent of the defendant: or whether the publication was true, or false, or malicious; that the only questions for their consideration and decision were, whether the defendant was the publisher, of the piece charged in the indictment; and second, as to the truth of the inuendoes; that if they were satisfied as to these two points, it was their duty to find him guilty."

The truth of the words upon the record being thus proven, the district attorney moved for leave to read to the jury the whole of the publication from which they were extracted. This was objected to by the counsel for the defendant, inasmuch as the public prosecutor had been at liberty in the first instance to select the materials for the indictment from the whole publication; and it would be paying a poor compliment to his understanding or integrity, to suppose he had selected those which were the least libellous; and that as the defendant had not claimed the privilege of reading any part of the contest, to explain what was set forth on the record, the public prosecutor ought not to be permitted to do it. The objection, however, was overruled.

Mr. Van Vechten then commenced the defence; and in an argument of considerable length pointed out to the jury the important consequences involved in the question submitted to the decision; that it was for them to determine whether the proceedings of our courts of justice might with safety be published; whether conduct of our public officers was to be shielded from the public eye; whether the liberty of the press was to be preserved in this country, whether a printer should be punished for publishing the truth. He contended, that as from the nature of our government all its officers were amenable to the people, were in fact their servants, it was necessary, it was indispensable, that their proceedings should be published, that they might be known. He dwelt at some length on the importance of the trial by jury, and urged the necessity of their resisting every attempt to encroach upon their privileges. He also contended, that as the publication in question related to the *official* conduct of a public officer, its truth, which had been fully proven, ought to be considered as a complete justification. His whole argument was, as usual, clear, strong, eloquent and impressive.

Foote then bawled at the jury, for some time, and in his usual way; but as he himself applied to his harangue the epithet "*blundering*," it would, perhaps, be ungenerous to subject it to criticism. He however attempted to persuade the jury that the refusal of the Chief Justice to allow Mr. Croswell the privilege of producing his witnesses was not *on the trial*, but on the discussion of a preliminary question before the jury was sworn. But we feel disposed to pardon him for this pitiful quibble; for had he not availed himself of it must have remained silent.

His honor Judge *Thompson* then addressed the jury; and in a very impartial and perspicuous charge explained his ideas of the law on the subject of libels. He stated that in his opinion the jury were confined in their enquiry to two points—1st, whether the defendant was the publisher, and whether the inuendoes were proved; 2d, the intent, whether innocent or malicious. He repeated his opinion, as before given, that the truth of the publication ought to be considered merely as an item to shew the intent, for there might be cases, he said, in which the truth of a libel would be no justification.—Such, circumstance, were those private libels which published the natural effect of an individual, and which ought to be considered the more malicious for being true. He however submitted both the law and the fact to the consideration of the jury. He adverted to the distinction attempted to be drawn by the district attorney, as before mentioned, and stated it to be immaterial, as he considered the preliminary proceeding alluded to as forming a part of the trial; and observad, that he had no doubt but that the words set forth upon the record were substantially true. In the course of the charge, he declared to the jury, that although his opinion differed from that of the Chief Justice, still he believed the latter to have been governed in his decision, on the trial of Mr. Croswell, by the best motives, and from the fullest conviction of its correctness.

The jury retired to their room, and in a few minutes returned with a virdict of *not guilty*.

FROM CARR'S "STRANGER IN FRANCE."

I have before had occasion to mention the humane conduct of Madame G———, towards the persecuted Abbe; she soon afterwards, with the principle ladies of the city, fell under the displeasure of Robesspierre, and his agents. Their only crime was wealth, honorably acquired.—A committee, composed of the most worthless people of Rouen, was found, who, in the name of, and for the use of the nation, seized upon the valuable stock of Messrs. G———, who were natives of France. In one night, by torch-light, their extensive ware houses were sacked; and all their stores were forcibly sold in the public market place, to the best bidder; the plundered merchants were paid the amount of the sale in assignats, in a paper currency, which then bore an enormous discount, and shortly afterwards retained only the value of the paper upon which the national note was written.

This act of robbery was followed by an act of cruelty. Madame G———, the mother, who was born in England, and who married a French gentleman of large fortune, whom she survived, of a delicate frame, and advanced in years, was committed to prison, where, with many other female sufferers, she was closely confined for eleven months, during which time she was compelled to endure all sorts of privations.

Soon after the gates of the prison were closed upon Madame G———, her eldest son, a man of commanding person, and eloquent address, in defiance of every friendly, affectionate entreaty, flew to Paris.

It was in the evening of the last winter, which beheld its snows crimsoned with revolutionary carnage, when he presented himself, undismayed, before that committee, whose horrible nature will be better described by merely relating the names of of its members, then sitting, than by the most animated and elaborate delineation of all its deadly deeds of rapine and of blood. At a table, covered with green cloth, shabbily lighted, in one of the committee rooms of the national assembly, were seated Robespierre, Collot, D'Herbois, Carnot and David. They were occupied in filling up the lists for the permanent guillotine, erected very near them in the Place de la Revolution, which the executioners were then clearing of its gore, and preparing for the next days's butchery. In this devoted capital more blood had during that day, streamed upon the scaffold, than on any one day during the revolution.

The terrified inhabitants, in darkness, in remote recesses of their desolate houses, were silently offering up a prayer to the great God of Mercy, to release them, in a way most suitable to his wisdom, from such scenes of deep dismay, and remorseless slaughter.

Robespierre, as usual, was dressed with great neatness and gaiety; the *savage* was generally *scented*, whilst his associates were habited, on Jacobin, in the squalid, filthy fashion of that era of the revolution, in the dress of blackguards.

Mr. G——— bowed, and addressed them very respectfully. "I am come, citizens, before you," said this amiable son, "to implore the release of my mother—she is pining in the prisons of Rouen, without having committed any offence—she is in years; and if her confinement continues, her children, whose misfortunes have been placed at the disposal of the national exigencies, will have to lament her death; grant the prayer of her son; restore, I conjure you by all the rights of nature, restore her to her afflicted family." Robespierre looked obliquely at him, and with his accustomed sharpness, interrupted him from proceeding further, by exclaiming, "What right have *you* to appear before us, miscreant? You are an agent of Pitt and Cobourg (the then common phrase of reproach) you shall be sent to the guillotine—why are you not at the frontiers?" Monsieur G———, unappalled, replied, "give me my mother and I will be there to-morrow, I am ready, instantly, to spill my blood, if it must be the price of *her* discharge." Robespierre, whose savage soul was occasionally moved by sights of heroic virtue, seemed impressed by this brave and unusual address.—He paused, and after whispering a few words to his associates, wrote the discharge, and handing it over to a soldier, for the successful petitioner, he fiercely told him to retire.

Mr. G——— instantly set out for Rouen, where, after a long and severe journey, he arrived, exhausted with fatigue and agitation of mind—without refreshment, this excellent man flew to the gates of the prison, which contained his mother, and presented the discharge to the jailor, who drily, with a brutal grin, informed him that a trick had been played off upon him—that he had just received a counter-order, which he held in his hand, and refused to release her!!!

It turned out, that immediately after Mr. G——— had left the committee room, the relenting disposition, which he had momentially awakened in the barbarous breast of Robespierre, had subsided.

The generous sentiment was of a short and sickly growth, and withered under the gloomy, fatal shade of a sanguinary nature. A chasseur had been dispatched with the counter order, passed the exulting, but deluded G———, on the road.

A short time after this, and a few days before Madame G——— and her unhappy companions were to have perished on the scaffold, the gates of their prison flew open—the world was released from a monster—Robespierre was no more.

CAMPDEN, June 12.

JOHN M'DONALD, a young man lately employed, as a carrier on the road between this place and Fayettville, was this day taken up and committed to goal, on the information of John Winfield, esq. of Marlborough district, and Isaac Hanby, of Fayettville, on suspicion of having fraudulently opened the mail when in his custody, about the 21st of January last, and taken from and out of the same, letters containing bank bills to a large amount.

The circumstances discovered in the information given against him before Judge Brevard, appeared to be as follows:—On or about the 23d of January last, when this man was employed as a mail carrier, on the road to Fayetteville, a great number of letters, having post-office marks on them, were found scattered along the road, broken open and torn in pieces not far from the North-Carolina boundary line, in Marlborough district. Some of the letters had the Augusta post-mark; others of them, the marks of other post-offices in Georgia.—One of the letters with the Augusta post mark was from ——— Seaborn, esq. dated "Augusta, Jan. 14, 1804," and addressed to a gentleman in New-York, importing that he had sent therein enclosed, in divided bank bills, a considerable sum. One fragment of a letter had the marks of the Winnsborough post-office.—M'Donald was suspected; but the mail he carried not appearing at any of the post-offices to have been broken open, or its contents meddled with, he was not molested for some time.

On the 28th of March following, in travelling with the mail, he lodged at the house of William Hawkins, near Pee Dee, where he left in a paper tied up, a quantity of bank bills, amounting to fourteen hundred dollars or thereabouts, which paper was found in the bed where he slept. Two days afterwards he called and claimed the money, saying it belonged to a man in Campden, and was sent on by him from a man in Fayetteville.

Another post rider being present, he requested him not to speak of this affair, and threatened to be revenged of him if he did. Soon afterwards, M'Donald quit the employment of mail carrier; appeared in very genteel apparel, and took up his lodging at one of the best inns in this place. Before this time he was known to be very indigent, and no one can tell by what honest means, if any, he has in so short a time been enable to support himself in the syle he has lately done.

It is probable the mail was opened by him, by means of a false key, about the 21st of January last. The persons who apprehended him, requested to examine his trunk, which he consented to, and gave up his key for that purpose.—Upon searching in his trunk, nine hundred and thirty dollars in bank bills, six half bank bills of one hundred dollars each, and some silver, were found.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requested to publish the above information in their several papers, in order that those interested in this discovery may have notice, and may take steps to redress themselves. Those persons who may be sufferers by the mails having been fraudulently opened, are desired to make known the particulars of their respective losses to Duncan M'Rea, of Fayetteville, the contractor for carrying the mail, or to John Winfield, esq. of Marlborough district.

Gun-stocks.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the 17th of August next, for furnishing at the public manufactory of arms, any number of musket-stocks (of good black walnut wood) not exceeding fifteen thousand. All the trees for which, to be felled in the latter end of the ensuing fall; and the delivery of the stocks to commence in the course of the next winter.

John Clarke.

April 27, 1804. cawt17Au.

BOSTON, June 25.

By the arrival at this port, of the Uriania, Davis, from Dublin, papers have been received to the 1st of May from Dublin, and to the 27th of April from London.

Capt. Davis received the following article from the American consul at Dublin, on the eve of his departure:

" Dublin, May 4, 1804.

" The report of the day, by an express, which has this moment arrived at the Castle, is, that Mr. Pitt goes in prime minister"; with the privilege of naming whom he thinks proper to retain, or dismiss from the ministry. Mr. Goldsmid has taken the fourteen and a half million loan."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

The following resolves were presented and passed.

Whereas, in the present prosperous state of our common country, many of the presses of the United States are daily teeming with abuse and invective against the constituted authorities of our general government:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That they view with regret and disapprobation the disorganizing sentiments inculcated through the medium of a free press, apparently designed to alienate the affections of the people from the general government, and to abuse and vilify the President and principal officers of the United States.

Resolved, That they congratulate their fellow-citizens throughout the union, upon the happy result of those measures of the general government, which have secured to us those rights which were lately invaded, without an appeal to arms.

Resolved, That they repose full confidence in the present administration of the general government, and rest assured that such measures will continue to be pursued as shall most effectually preserve the peace, secure the commercial rights and maintain the general interest of the union; and, having the fullest confidence in the justice, benevolence and wisdom of the President of the United States, they do hereby express their unalterable determination to co-operate with the general government, in all necessary and proper measures to preserve the union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of civil liberty."

The above resolves passed the senate, 7 to 5, and the house by a majority of 13.

The federal members of the legislature entered the following protest against the above resolves:

From these resolutions we feel ourselves bound, by the conviction of our own minds, and the duty we owe our constituents, to enter our dissent for the following reasons, viz.

1st. In the present state of the public mind, it is, in our view, the widest tendency of the above resolutions to encrease the flame of party contentions which already threaten the destruction of our happy country.

2d. It is our decided opinion that the acquisition of New-Orleans, which appears to be referred to in the above resolutions, might have been obtained not only without the probable expence of blood, but without that profusion of treasure which has been expended in its purchase; and at the same time we consider the unwieldy and undefined territory, thereby annexed to the United States, as deranging the relation of this state to the general body, and thus threatening in its final operation, one of the most fearful calamities, a total dissolution of that confederation, on which, we conceive our strength and safety essentially depends, and also as opening a door by its extension and unguarded frontier to every invading foe.

3d. Although we feel ready to exert whatever of influence we possess, against that perversion of a free press, by which the general state government, or any particular member of the same are unduly stigmatized; and scruple not to declare our unalterable determinations to co-operate in all measures which appear conducive to the public good, yet we are sorry to be compelled to say, that many measures of the general government will not permit us to repose that entire confidence in its justice, benevolence or wisdom which those resolutions express.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Loss of the Cork Fleet.

Extract of a letter from Figueira, 6th April.

" On the 1st instant, or rather during the night between the 1st and 2d instant, were unfortunately lost on our coast, about two leagues to the northward of Cape Mundego, upwards of thirty vessels, being part of the fleet which sailed from Cork on the 26th March, bound for the West Indies, under convoy of the Apollo and Carysfort frigates.

" The commander of the Apollo, considering himself two or three degrees more to the westward than he really was, continued the same course, and did not find his error, till she struck on the sands near Quiatios Bay, and the fleet followed her agreeable to the signal and instructions, many vessels went on shore a few minutes after she struck, the wind blowing hard from the S. W. but being fortunately on a sandy beach, and day-light coming on, many lives were saved. The Apollo, however, having struck on a bank about twenty fathoms distant from the shore, and the sea running very high, capt. Dickson, the 3d lieut. with upwards of 120 men, were drowned, and the whole of the ship's company would have met the same fate, had not the inhabitants of this place exerted themselves in persuading some of the natives to go off to the wreck on the fourth day, to save them, when they were dropping off, exhausted and perishing with hunger, cold and fatigue.

" From this place every assistance has been sent to save as much as possible, of the different cargoes; but from the confusion and the multitude of ruffians that the dreadful accident had drawn from all the rustic neighborhood, the pillage and plunder has been great and unavoidable, and a great deal worse it would have been, were it not for the great exertions and extreme vigilance of the governor of Figueira, who immediately, on his hearing of the accident, went thither with all the soldiers he could muster, to line the coast, and prevent plunder as much as possible."

June 28.

It will be remembered, that soon after the commencement of the present war, the respectable commercial house of George Barclay and Company, of London, stopped payment to a very large amount, by reason of the disturbances on the continent occasioning an interruption of their remittances. A commission of bankruptcy was taken out against them, and they were declared bankrupts. We are happy in being able to state, that a Liverpool paper of the 3d May contains a notification to the joint and separate creditors of George Barclay and George Salkeld, composing the firms of G. Barclay & Co. to apply to Geo. Barclay, in London, and they would be paid their several demands *in full*. Such conduct deserves to be recorded. It ought to be imitated more frequently; and if so, men would regain that confidence in each other, which is unfortunately and with too much justice destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

COMMERCIAL.

From Liverpool, April 30.

(The following remarks were attached to the Prices Current, quoted in Tuesday's Gazette.)—

SUGAR and COFFEE.—Our market for sugar and coffee has undergone little alteration since the date of our last price current. We have noted the prices of both articles rather higher and of coffee, the ordinary and middling qualities would readily obtain these quotations, of sugar, however, they are partly nominal, as no sales of much consequence have been made for a month past, but circumstances have not, given rise to any apprehension of a decline at present. The quantity of coffee on sale is very inconsiderable; but there are nearly 600 tons of prize East India, which existing difficulties have hitherto prevented from being brought forward, and were this stock ultimately permitted to be sold here, it might occasion some reduction, but the result is still doubtful, and on the contrary, should the concerned have to remove it elsewhere, this market must continue very bare for some time to come. The unsettled state, however, of the continent of Europe, renders our prospects very uncertain, and it is difficult to give an opinion on the prices that may rule for export articles a few months hence.

COCOA.—None at market, but would command the quotation.

GINGER.—White, in demand. Black, scarce, and rather more enquired for.

PIMENTO.—In steady demand.

HIDES.—Prices are somewhat lower than they were a few weeks since, in consequence of large arrivals; but the demand being extensive, stocks are again deceasing.

FUSTIC.—No demand, and prices nearly nominal.

LOGWOOD.—Little enquired for at present, and prospects rather uncertain.

NICARAGUA WOOD.—Tolerably steady.

MAHOGANY.—No demand whatever for expottation, and the sales for home use have been very limited of every description of late. We expect some improvement by and by in the demand for home use; but as the article is seldom in request for exportation, future prices depend in some degree on the supplies that may come forward. The stock of Honduras is very small, but some direct importations are shortly expected. The stock of Spanish is much as usual. Government does not now admit importations by American vessels for home use.

COTTON.—The quantity of American cotton in the market having been encreased by arrivals, is now nearly of the same extent as at this time last year. The demand for all cottons is unusually small, and some descriptions for the present are reduced in value.

Upland Georgias continue to arrive, very generally of middling quality; such therefore, does not now obtain more than 14d. and may even be lower; but good maintains a proportionately high price.

Sea-Islands are still in very limited use for the purposes that they are most valuable; but sales are occasionally made; and lately a cargo of St. Symonds was disposed of, at 2s. 3d. and 2s. 5d. the former being the price of fair, and the latter of very choice quality, some middling parcels have also been sold at 2s. 1d. and 2. 2d.

New-Orleans partake of the general flatness that prevails, and there being few or none of good quality on sale, the description is not in much request, which will probably continue to be the case until the new crop comes forward.

The future currency of cotton must depend on the state of our manufactures. These, at present, are very dull; but this branch of trade experiences frequent fluctuations, and it is impossible to foresee how soon it may be influenced by change.

INDIGO.—In demand, and little at market.

GRAIN and FLOUR.—In consequence of the farmers having again thrown considerable supplies of wheat and flour into this and our neighbouring markets, the demand for foreign has become dull, and as we have good stocks in this country, we see little prospect of any advance in the prices, unless the weather should prove very unfavorable for the new crops.

RICE.—Since our last price current, there has been a good demand for rice, at prices rather higher than those annexed; but unless this continues, (of which we have some doubt,) we think the present quotations will be with difficulty supported.

ASHES.—Some sales of ashes have been made of late at the annexed quotations, and whilst our supplies continue to come forward as sparingly as they have done for some months past, we expect the present prices will be maintained.

BARK QUERCITRON.—The sale of this article, unless for the finest qualities, is again completely at a stand, and we continue of opinion, that there is no encouragement whatever to send any but the finest qualities to this market. Some of the inferior will not pay the freight and charges to which it is subject on importation here.

SHUMAC.—Unsaleable, unless the article is of very fine quality.

BEES WAX.—In brisk demand.

NAVL STORES.—Our market for naval stores wears a more favorable appearance than it did when we wrote our last price current; but we do not look for any advance. A considerable portion of the late importations have been sold at the annexed prices.

TOBACCO.—As our stock of tobacco is now in a moderate compass, and being of opinion the supplies this year will not exceed the probable demand, the present quotations are likely to be supported with a pretty steady demand.

Yesterday arrived, brig Betsey, capt. Bradford, from Lisbon. Sailed the 7th of May. By this arrival, which is the latest from that quarter, we are authorised to contradict the account, received per the Columbia at New-York, of the death of the gallant Lord Nelson. Capt. B. heard nothing of this event, nor of the seizure, by Bonaparte, of the king of Naples and his family. The presumption therefore is, that both these reports are alike untrue

MARTINSBURG, June 22.

On Monday last, the severest hail-storm, perhaps ever witnessed in this Country, passed along Mill Creek, which in its course spread general devastation and occasioned very severe damages, leaving grain fields, gardens, &c. desolate and waste—The grain, on Plantations that were likely to produce from 600 to 2'000 bushels, was entirely cut down, so that scarcely a straw was left standing after it had spent its devasting fury.—We have not learnt its particular extent, but where its greatest violence was felt, was about one mile in wedth, and four or five in length—The hail-stones were large, it is said, that in lanes where it had drifted, it measured, the next day, from six inches to two feet four inches.

We are very sorry to add, that from the long continued rains, the waters of the Opequon, have been raised so high as to overflow its marginal bottoms, in consequence of which, every thing that came within its reach has been swept away or destroyed, from its source to its confluence with the river Potomak, on which river considerable damage has also been done,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Selected from London papers to the 7th of May.

LONDON, May 2.

CIRCULAR NOTE.

Addressed to the Foreign Ministers, resident at the Court of London.

SIR, Downing-street, April 30, 1804.

The experience which all Europe has had of the conduct of the French government, would have induced his majesty to pass over in silence, and to treat with contempt, all the accusations which that government might have made against his majesty's government, if the very extraordinary and unauthorised replies which several of the ministers of the foreign powers have thought proper to make to a recent communication from the minister of foreign affairs at Paris, had not given to the subject of that communication a greater importance than it would otherwise have possessed. His majesty has, in consequence, directed me to declare that he hopes he shall not be reduced to the necessity of repelling, with merited scorn and indignation, " the atrocious and utterly unfounded, calumny that, the government of his majesty have been a party of assassination. An accusation already with equal falsehood and calumny by the same authority against the members of his majesty's government during the last war—an accusation incompatible with the honour of his majesty, and the known character of the British nation, and so completedevoid of any shadow of proof, that it may be reasonably presumed to have been brought forward at the present moment, for no other purpose than that of diverting the attention of Europe from the contemplation of the sanguinary deed which has recently been perpetrated by the direct order of the First Consul in France, in violation of the laws of nations, and in contempt of the most simple laws of humanity and honour.

That his majesty's government should disregard the feelings of such of the inhabitants of France as are justly discontented with the existing government of that country—that they should refuse to listen to their designs of delivering their country from the degrading yoke of bondage under which it groans, or to give them aid and assistance, as far as those designs are fair and justifiable, would be to refuse fulfilling those duties which every wise and just government owes to itself and to the world in general, under circumstances similar to the present. Belligerent powers have an acknowledged right to avail themselves of all discontents that may exist in countries with which they may be at war. The exercise of that right (even if in any degree doubtful) would be fully sanctioned in the present case, not only by the present state of the French nation, but by the conduct of the government of that country, which, since the commencement of the present war, has constantly kept up communication with the disaffected in the territories of his majesty, particularly in Ireland, and which has assembled at this present moment on the coasts of France, a corps of irish libels, destined to second them in their designs against that part of the United Kingdom.

Upon these circumstances, his majesty's government would be unjustifiable, if they neglected the right they have to support, as far as is compatible with the principles of the law of nations, which civilized governments have hitherto acknowledged the efforts of such of the inhabitants of France as are hostile to the present government. They ardently desire, as well as Europe, to see an order of things established in that country more compatible with its own happiness, and with the security of the surrounding nations—but if that wish cannot be accomplished, they are fully authorised by the strictest principles of personal defence, to endeavour to cripple the exertions, to distract the operations, and to confound the plans of a government whose system of warfare as acknowledged by itself, is not only to distress the commerce, to diminish the power, and to abridge the dominions of its enemy, but also to carry devastation and ruin into the very heart of the British empire.

In the application of these principles, his majesty has commanded me to declare, besides, that his government have never authorised a single act which could not stand the test of the strictest principles of justice and usages recognized and practised in all ages. If any ministers accredited by his majesty at a foreign court has kept up correspondence with persons resident in France, with a view to obtain information upon the designs of the French government, or for any other legitimate object, he has done no more than what ministers, under similar circumstances, have always been considered as having a right to do with respect to the countries with which their sovereigns were at war; and he has done much less than that which it could be proved the ministers and commercial agents of France have done towards the disaffected in different parts of his majesty's territories; thus, in carrying on such a correspondence, he would not have in any manner violated his public duty. A minister in any foreign country is obliged, by the nature of his office and the duties of his situation, to abstain from all communication with the disaffected of the country where he is accredited, as well as from every act injurious to the interests of that country; but he is not subject to the same restraints, with respect to countries with which his sovereign is at war. His actions to them may be praise worty or blameable, according to the nature of the actions themselves; but they do not constitute any violation of his public character, except in as far as they militate against the country, or the security of the country, where he is accredited.

But of all the governments which pretend to be civilized governments, that of France is the one which has the least right to appeal to the law of nations.—With what confidence can it appeal to the law? a government which, from the commencement of hostilities has never ceased to violate it! It promised protection to the British subjects resident in France, and who might be desirous of remaining there after the recal of his Majesty's Ambassador. It revoked that promise without any previous notice—it condemned those same persons to be prisonersof war; and it detains them still in that quality, in contempt of its own engagements, and of the usages universally observed by all civilized nations. It has applied that new and barbarous law, even to individuals who had the authority and protection of the French Ambassador and Ministers at Foreign Courts to travel through France on their return to their own country. It commanded the seizure of an English packet boat in one of the ports of Holland, though its Ambassador in that country had previously engaged to let the packet boats of the respective countries pass in perfect safety until notice should be given to the contrary. It has detained and condemned in one of the ports of France, a vessel which had been sent thither as a matter of indulgence in order to carry to France the French Governor of one of the different islands which have been conquered by his Majesty's arms. Its conduct relative to the garrison of St. Lucie has not been less extraordinary: the principal fort of that island had been taken by assault, yet the garrison had been allowed all the privileges of prisoners of war, and had been permitted to return to France, with an understanding that an equal number of English prisoners should be released. Yet, notwithstanding that indulgence on the part of the British commander, to which, by the nature of the case, the French garrison could not have the slightest pretension, not a single prisoner has been restored to this country.

Such have been the proceedings of the French government towards the power with which it is at war. What has its conduct been to those powers with which it remained at peace? Is there a treaty it has not broken? Is there an adjoining territory whose independence it has not violated? It is for the powers of the continent to determine how long they will tolerate these unexampled outrages. Yet it is too much to say, that if they do suffer without controul or resistance the continuance of such a course of proceedings on the part, of any government whatever, they will soon see an end to that salutary system of public right, in virtue of which the societies of Europe have maintained and enforced for ages, the sacred obligations of humanity and justice?

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

" The undersigned Minister of state of his most serene highness the Elector of Palatine of Bavaria, has received express orders from his most serene electoral highness, to transmit to his excellency, Mr. Drake, the printed copy of letters here annexed, and to inform him that the originals of these letters, written with Mr. Drake's own hand, are now before him.

" His most serene electoral highness is deeply afflicted that the very place of his residence should become the focus of a correspondence so foreign to the mission in which his excellency Mr. Drake has been placed with him; and he owes it to his dignity, to his honour and to the welfare of his people, to declare to his excellency, that from this moment, it will be impossible for him to have any communication with Mr. Drake, or henceforth to receive him at his court.

" Two of his most serene electoral highness's subjects, strongly implicated by Mr. Drake, have been arrested at Munich, for having, at his instigation, ventured upon steps reprobated by the laws of nations.

" The undersigned is ordered also to declare that his most serene electoral highness knows the noble and generous sentiments of his Britannic majesty, and of the English nation, too well, to suppose that his conduct on this occasion can be subject to the least reproach. He will hasten to explain it direct to his Majesty, and to deposit in his bosom the deep regret he feels in withdrawing his confidence from a minister who had been sent to represent his Majesty at his court. The elector is fully convinced that his Britannic majesty will see in this measure, although very painful to himself, nothing but a new proof of the very high opinion which he has of his Majesty's character, and of the benevolence of which the electoral house has received so many proofs.

(Signed) " BARON DE MONTGELAS.

" Munich, March 31, 1804."

PARIS, April 17.

As the spring advances, the First Consul has changed his residence of the Thuilleries for that of St. Cloud, where the day before yesterday the Sunday audience and presentations took place for the first time.

The discovery of the conspiracy has again rendered all persons deemed dangerous, and even all rumours, objects of the particular attention of the Magistrates in the capital. The Governor of Paris issued, the day before yesterday, the following address to the officers and Subalterns, in General Orders of the garrison and national guard " The Governor of Paris recommends to the Aids-de-camp, Officers and Subalterns of the garrison and national guards, to enlighten the Citizens, whereever they may find them, on the false reports which the disaffected endeavor to propagate. They do not stick at any means, for now they give it out, *that the death of Pichegru is not the result of suicide*; now again they spread abroad, *that a great many prisoners are shot every night.* Let the Citizens know, that military as well as civil justice, is not excited without public forms: and that not one guilty person has been condemned by the Military Tribunals, without his sentence having been printed and posted up immediately.

" The Criminal Tribunal continues its proceedings with the greatest activity.—Whatever is spread relative to the facts, more or less important, with which the prisoners stand charged, must be considered as false reports. The arrests which have taken place since that of General Moreau, have confirmed his guilt. Ducorps, one of the brigands, described in the list published by the Chief Judge, is just now arrested at Chartres.

" To this moment proofs have been found of every thing which the Chief Judge has said, and of nothing else but what he has said."

This address closes with the following phrase:—" the opinion of all ranks is always essentially connected with the *confidence and love which the First Consul has a right to expect from Frenchmen.*"

On the same day, when Gen. Murat's address was published, the Prefect of Police in the capital, took new measures of safety against suspected persons in this city and its environs. He has given orders, by an arrete, dated April 15, that all persons included in the amnesty for the civil war, who may be either at Paris, or in the rural communes of the department of Seine, in those of Sevres, Meuden and St. Cloud, or the departments of Seine, and Oise, must appear in three days from the publication of this order at the office of the Secretary General of the Prefecture of Police, to get their acts of amnesty, passports, and licences or residence examined. They are to make a declaration of their names residences and professions, before and since the revolution: the places where their property lies: the motives which have induced them to chuse their place of abode, and to continue in the same. These persons are to remain under immediate inspection, and not to change their residence without leave from the Prefect of Police, under pain of arrest—Five per Cents. Consols 54 f..60 cents.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this Office.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1804.

ERRATA.

In *Philo-Junius, No.* 6, first page, fourth column, second paragraph, eighteenth line, for "in pushing scurrility to its ultimatum,"—read, "in pushing SERVILITY," &c.

AMERICAN JUBILEE.

The 4th of July, the twenty-eighth anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated with great pomp by the Independent Companies and Militia of this city on Monday last. They paraded on the Capitol square about one o'clock, and after going through many manœuvres, and discharging several vollies of cannon and musketry, dispersed about three to partake of entertainments provided at different places for their recreation. We understand the day was spent with great hilarity—no circumstance having occurred to damp the universal joy or mar the friendly sociability which prevailed on the occasion.

THE BRITISH LOAN.—On Monday morning April 30, the minister concluded the bargain respecting the loan. Of the different bidders who attended, two of the parties had previously joined—Messrs. Goldmid and sir Francis Baring.

When the bidding was made, consols were at 59 7-8 and they reduced at 55 3-4.

The bidder was to be in the consols—The stock exchange list, Messrs. Sprot, and co. and the bankers bid 84l. 15s. consols; but the biddings of Goldsmid and Baring, was to take 82. They of course had the loan.

The terms are for every 100l. sterling—

100l. Reduced at 55	55 0 0
82l. Consols at 55	45 18 6
Discount on prompt payment	3 2 6
	L. 104 10

As soon as it was known that Messrs. Goldsmid and Baring had got the loan, it was at a premium of 6 2 per cent. but stocks fell afterwards one per cent. and the loan to 3-4 premium. The price of stocks at noon was consols 55 37 48.

The following Message from the Frst Consul to the Conservative Senate has been printed by order of the Senate.

St. Cloud, 28 Germinal, (18th April) 12th year of the French Republic.

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the Republic, to the Conservative Senate.

SENATORS,

The Senator JOSEPH BONAPARTE, grand officer of the legion of honour, has testified to me the desire of partaking in the dangers of the army encampted on the coasts of Boulogne, that he may share in its glory.

I have thought it for the good of the state, and that the Senate would perceive with pleasure, that after having rendered important services to the Republic, as well by the solidity of his counsels in circumstances the most serious, as by the knowledge, ability, and wisdom he has displayed in the successive negociations of the treaty of Morfontaine, which terminated our differences with the United States of America; in that of Luneville, which gave peace to the continent; and more recently in that of Amiens, which had restored peace between France and England, the Senator Joseph Bonaparte should be placed in a situation to contribute to the vengeance which the French people promise for the violation of the latter treaty, and that he should have the opportunity given him of acquiring a still stronger title to the esteem of the nation.

Having already served under my eyes in the first campaigns of the war, and given proofs of his courage and of his skill in the art of war in the rank of chief of batallion, I have nominated him colonel commandant of the fourth regiment of the line, one of the most distinguished corps of the army, and which is reckoned amongst those who, always placed in situations of the greatest peril, have never lost their colours, and have very frequently decided the victory.

I desire, therefore, that the Senate agree to the request which will be made to them by the Senator Joseph Bonaparte for leave of absence from the Senate during the time which the occupations of the war may detain him with the army.

(Sigued) BONAPARTE.

The Senate charged its Vice-President and Secretaries to express to the First Consul the sentiment which that body partake of with all France for his illustrious brother.

The gates of the city of Havre were closed on the 17th April. It was said that the search for an officer of distinction in the English navy, who has introduced himself under the disguise of a French sailor, occasioned this measure. The inhabitants have been invited to make known all strangers whom they may have in their houses.

City of Richmond,
In Common Hall, July 3, 1804.

It appearing to the Common Hall

of the city of Richmond, that the regulations of the trustees of the Free-School in the said city, have been established on liberal and just principles, whereby many poor children of both sexes have received at the said school, such advantages in the acquirement of their educations, as to encourage a strong belief that great utility will result from a continuance of the institution, should it receive proper patronage.

Resolved therefore, That the chamberlayne of this city and Messrs. John Robinson, Samuel Paine and Samuel Pleasants, be requested and empowered to receive subscriptions, and the funds that may be subscribed for the benefit of the said school; and that it be recommended to the humane and liberal inhabitants of this city, to raise by subscription other funds for the purpose of continuing the said institution. 1m

Teste, ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

Irish Linens and Sheetings.

THE subscribers have just received a few boxes of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and 5-4 sheetings, from Belfast, which they will sell on moderate terms.

ELLIS & ALLAN.

Richmond, July 7, 1804. 3w

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

The Memorial of sundry Merchants, Mechanics and other Inhabitants of the City of Richmond,

SHEWETH:

THAT there are many common law courts which hold their sessions in the city of Richmond; these courts in the course of the year require a great many juries, and are thus described:

The General Court of the Commonwealth.
The District Court of the Commonwealth.
The Circuit Court of the United States.
The District Court of the United States.
The County Court of Henrico.
The Hustings Court of the city of Richmond.

Upon further examination into the above statement it will appear, that there are more than one hundred days in the year wherein juries may be wanted. The officers of the courts frequently summon more than enough for three juries, and sometimes two of the aforesaid courts sit upon the same day, which, considering the population of the city, falls very heavy on some of the inhabitants, in so much that it frequently happens that retailers of merchandize, and mechanics who employ a number of journeymen, and who depend upon their daily sales for their profits and subsistence, are obliged either to disobey the summons, to shut up their stores and shops, or to commit the care of their business (and at the most public times too) to boys or inexperienced agents.

When a duty is laid upon articles of merchandize, or a tax is imposed upon the occupation of a merchant, every man before he proceeds can calculate upon the influence which these burthens will have upon his business; but if the same man is frequently called away to serve upon juries, and is compelled either to shut up his store or confide in inexperienced agents, he cannot form a computation of the injury or disadvantage.

Observations somewhat dissimilar, though equiponderant in their tendencies, concerning mechanics and others who subsist by labor, may also be made. The poor man, who has no means to provide for his own wants or the subsistence of his family, except by his own labor, must feel the hardship in a very high degree, when he is compelled to lose his time in loitering about a court-house, well knowing that it ought to be employed in earning bread for his children.

These important facts, and their influence upon society, and particularly the inhabitants of this city, are too well known to require greater illustration; and it would be indecorous if your Memorialists should employ many arguments or much entreaty to induce the honorable house to listen to their complaint.

Your Memorialists have been informed, that in some parts of the United, it is the custom to summon juries some days previous to the court; and when a cause is about to be tried, a list of many names is given to the counsel of the parties—each party strikes out an equal number until the proper number remains. In this way, impartial juries are certainly obtained.

It seems to be the general opinion of all who converse upon the subject, that a reasonable compensation should be made, equal to the daily price of labor, to those persons who are compelled to serve on juries.

Your Memorialists contemplate with great delight the inestimable privilege of a trial by jury;—they consider it as one of the chartered birth rights of which they are the inheritors, and which is far above price; nor do they intend to utter an expression, which shall convey the smallest discontent in that respect. The sole design of your Memorialists herein, is to make a plain representation of the particular grievances to which they are exposed, on account of their residing at the seat of government, where juries being so frequently wanted, they are compelled to discharge more than a reasonable share of social duties, and they cannot help observing, that whatsoever operates as an undue restriction or oppression upon industry and commerce, which are the great sources of national prosperity, must operate as an injury upon the whole community.

These important and well known circumstances, connected with the high confidence which is entertained of the wisdom, patriotism and clemency of the house, have induced your Memorialists to represent the particular hardships by which they have been oppressed, and to which they are still exposed, in the reasonable and confident hope, that the justice of the Legislature will afford suitable relief, so that your Memorialists may enjoy, in equal degree with their fellow citizens, the privileges and blessinos of a government, to the support of which they largely contribute.

And your Memorialists, with all due respect and consideration, humbly pray, &c.

THEATRE.

THIS Evening, Saturday, July 7, 1804, will be presented (for the first time here) a new COMEDY, written by a citizen of Charleston, and performed there, with considerable applause, called

Liberty in Louisiana.

To which will be added, the Farce of

The Devil to Pay:

OR, WIVES METAMORPHOSED.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock.

. Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-store, at A. Davis's Printing-Office, and at the Office of the Theatre.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joseph Glover, dec. *Plts.*

AND

James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, surviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harrison, executor of James Willison, deceased, *Dfts.*

THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, July 1st, 1804.

A. RICHARD Adams, Richard Apperson, Wilson Allen, 3; Captain Thomas Armistead, George K. Anderson, Jedediah Allen, Wm. F. Ast, Mrs. Adams, Joseph Abraham.

B. William Burns, Thomas Binford, William Bell, James Boulton, The Rev. John D. Blair, Moses Bates, Rev. Benjamin Boles, Miss Mary Brend, John Bassett, Wm. Berkeley.

C. William Clarke, (Theatre:) Edmund Crutchfield, James Cannon, John Courtney, 2; Fleming Cocke, John Corti.

D. Lorenzo Dow, William Duval, 3; Richard Dunsham, James Dean, Richard Dunlap, George Donald, Thomas Diddep, Thomas Duncham, James Dawe, Archibald Dalzel, Nathaniel W. Dandridge, Monsieur Delaplanche, 3.

E. Mrs. Mary Ellis, the rev. Jon Ellis, 2; William Elliott.

F. Mr. Fulcher, Elijah Franklin, William Fontaine, William Foushee, John Forbes, John French.

G. Hon. Philip Grymes, John Glynn, Madame Garraw, 2; Roger Gregory, Capt. Robert Gaddy.

H. Grief Hall, Daniel Lawrence Hilton, 2; Captain Robert Hyde, Edward Harper, Thomas Harris, Rev. Daniel Hall, John Heth, 2; William A. Halsey, Miss Nancy Harris, Samuel Henry, Benjamin J. Harris.

J. Doctor Henry Jerauld, Mr. Jones, (Theatre:) Meriwether Jones, 3; James Jeffrey.

L. Samuel Liggon, Spotswood Lipscomb, James Lynch, Jacob Lyon, Thomas Lomax, William Lamb, Thomas Lackey.

M. Richard Morris, Marchelaus Meanley, Miss Mill McLean, Mr. Martin (Theatre) John Millis, Thomas Moore, William Mann, John Murton.

N. Asiel Noble, Miss Ann F. Nelson, Robert Nisbet, 2; The Hon. William Nelson, John Naylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Nightlinger, Edwin Noel.

O. John Oden, Christopher Owston.

P. Peter Preeyer, Joseph Palmer, William D. Pope, Mrs. Patten, Robert Page, Elisha Price, Thomas Pleasants.

Q. Captain Quarrier, 2.

R. Richard Reid, James Reid, William Randolph, Luke Richard, James Rind, Eldred Rawlins, James Reat.

S. Col. Miles Selden, Col. Joseph Selden, John P. Shields, Col. Henry Skipwith, William Stabler, Mary B. Sydnor, Nathaniel Shepherd, George W. Smith, Henry Smith, 2; Enoch Sullivan, 2; Alexander Stewart, Peter Stirewald; Mosby Sheppard, Thomas Sully, 3; William Sanderson.

T. Thomas Turner, Doctor Trent, Caleb Tate.

W. Hannah Welch, Dr. John Warrell, Capt. Joshua West, Joseph Wingfield, Joseph Williams, Wm. Warner, Gen. James Wood, John Whitus, Wm. West, midshipman; James P. Webb.

V. Joseph Vanslice.

Y. Mrs. Lucy Young.

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND,

On the terms herein after mentioned:

ONE Tract, in the county of Fluvanna, called Mount Prospect, containing about 1200 acres, on the great Byrd Creek and its branches, adjoining the lands of Col. Joseph Hayden; also, one Tract of Land in the county of Goochland, called Coles, containing about 1400 acres, on the little Byrd Creek and its branches. In order to accommodate purchasers, these Lands will be divided into tracts of not less than 200 acres each. One fourth part of the purchase money must be paid on making the contract, or an approved acceptance be granted, at 60 days, payable at the Bank in Richmond. For the balance of the respective purchases, the purchasers shall have their choice of paying in three annual payments, or the whole on the first day of May, 1807. In either case, interest must be paid from the day of sale. Sufficient deeds of conveyance, with a general warranty, will be made to the purchasers and a reconveyance in trust, for the security of the sums remaining due, will be required.

Captain George Holman, near Columbia, will shew the Land, and is authorised to make contracts with purchasers, when more convenient for them than applying to the subscriber. Those who wish the Land divided will be pleased to apply soon, as it is probable each tract may be sold without division. Those who are able and inclined to purchase good land, will doubtless view it and judge for themselves, which renders a description or recommendation useless.

I have authorised captain Samuel Anderson, on Willis's Creek in Cumberland county to dispose of 400 acres of Land, about seven miles above Cumberland court-house, on the the main western road. Upon this tract are various improvements; a store-house and tavern-house, with the usual out-houses. It has been long known and called by the name of the Long Ordinary. The same payments and security for the money and interest will be required, as mentioned for the other lands.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804.

I will cheerfully respect the application of purchasers and endeavor to accommodate them with tracts of such extent as may be convenient for them; but 'tis necessary for me to inform them that early applications must be made, as I expect to set out in September on a journey to the southward, which may occasion my absence till December next.

GEORGE HOLMAN.

Goochland county, Byrd, June 30, 1804. 4w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 8th, 1804,

BETWEEN

Robert Dunbar, attorney in fact for John Ritchie, jun. and Jane his wife, late Jane Hay, and Ann Hay of the kingdom of Great-Britain, *Plts.*

AND

Gavin Lawson and Thomas Fitzhugh, executors of Alexander Rose, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendant Gavin Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

8w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Ash, *Plt.*

AND

John Northerton, and William Brooke, assignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, *Defts.*

THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,

BTWEEN

William Roberts, Plaintiff,

AND

Roger Dixon, eldest son and heir of Roger Dixon, deceased, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barret, Defendants.

THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

This is to notify all Persons,

THAT Alexander Gilchrist has a BOND of mine for three hundred pounds, which is nearly paid off: this is to put the public on their guard, if he should offer to sell it, as I will not pay any part of it to any person who may purchase it until there is a settlement between said Gilchrist and myself.

Ninian Wyse.

July 4th, 1804.

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Fisher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, several tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee.

Also one tract, between five and six hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas Moffat now lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 75 acres, situated about seven miles above Falmouth.—Possession of the two last mentioned tracts cannot be given till the first January next. The lands in Tennessee are valuable—of those in Spotsylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be said, as those who mean to purchase will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Administrator of Patrick Home, dec.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804. 6w.

July 4, 1804.

To all the World.

AS my wife Jannet Gilcrist has left my bed and board, without any just cause that I know of, I therefore caution every person not to credit her a cent, for it shall not be paid by

Alexander Gilchrist.

LONDON, May 6.

Letters from Copenhagen, of the 20th ult. state, that all the Danish forces in the Dutchies of Holstein and Schleswig are to be encamped early in May under the immediate orders of the Prince Royal. The French continued at this rate to collect large depots in the Dutchy of Lunenburgh.

The Electorial Prince of Bavaria lately arrived at Hamburgh incog. His Highness has recently completed his studies at Gottenghen and is now on his travels, which he proposed to extend to England. He journies under the assumed name of Von Berg, and is by no means elegant in his appearance.

The Elector of Baden has charged the Prussian Minister, Count Goertz who votes for him at Ratisbon, to notify to the diet the late violation of his territory by the French. The communcation, however, is to be made individually to the Ministers of the different Courts, the Elector being deterred from a public avowal of the injury, by an apprehension of exciting the hostility of his lawless neighbour.

Talleyrand is stated to have quoted the example of the Elector of Baden, to induce the Elector of Bavaria to connive at a similar violation of the law of nations in relation to some Emigrants who had sought an asylom in his domions.

The King of Sweeden is stated to have been much chagrined by the answer of Bonaparte to the note which he addressed to him from Carlsruhe on the arrest of the Duke d'Enghein.

A great number of Italians have been ordered to leave Vienna, in consequence of application made by the French Minister to the Austrian Cabinet to that effect.

The Bishop of Chalons was arrested for drawing a pension from England, and for addressing a pastoral letter to his Diocese. The Abbe Aymar, who was arrested by the French government in Germany, died of an appoplexy as they were conveying him to Paris.

The police of Holland have become so circumspect, that no person is allowed to leave any of the towns without permission; and some strangers have been arrested for neglecting to announce their arrivals to the prefects.

Upwards of 1500 military conscrips have been condemned as deserters, within the last month by the several French military commissions, and have been sentenced to irons and hard labour.

4439 Acres of valuable
LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptance in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London *Critical Review*, or *Annals of Literature*, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines*.

June 12th, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

The Court of Hustings of the city of Richmond have established the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within the said city, viz.

"All applications to the said Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, must be made one month at least previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the said Court, and inserted in all the newspapers published in the city of Richmond."

☞ In pursuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the said Hustings Court, it appears that Daniel Triplett and John Widewilt intend to apply for licence severally to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of the Court,

ANDREW STEVENSON, D. C.

June 21st, 1804. 19July

At a Court of Appeals held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st of May, 1804.

ORDERED, that the following rules be published in the Richmond gazettes for one month.

November 18th, 1803.

Rule.—In all cases whether of appeal, writ of error, or otherwise, the court will proceed to a hearing at the term to which such case shall be returned, or sent up, unless good cause shall be shewn to the contrary.

May 15, 1804.

Rule.—A clear and concise state of the case of each party in an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas from a decree of the high court of chancery, or any district court in chancery, or from a judgment of the general court, or any district court in which a demurrer, special verdict, case agreed, demurrer to evidence, bill of exceptions, or point reserved, shall constitute a part of the record, or exhibits in the cause, with the points insisted on, signed by his counsel and printed, or fairly transcribed, the expence whereof shall be taxed in the bill of costs, shall after the end of this present term, be delivered to each judge, time enough before the hearing of the cause, and that no error, other than such as shall be pointed out, and insisted on in such statement, on the part of the plaintiff or appellant, shall be (without leave of the court) admitted as a ground for argument on the hearing of the cause, or for reversal of the decree or judgment sought to be reversed. And that all depositions and exhibits, accounts and articles intended to be relied upon, or objected to in the argument, be particularly noticed in such state, and recited, and a reference thereto in the official copy of the record in the cause made.

May 21, 1804.

Rule.—That after the end of this present term, all causes depending in this court, which shall be ready for hearing, in pursuance of the rule of this court, made on the 15th day of this present month, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, be heard in the same order in which they stand on the docket.

Teste,

J. Brown.

Richmond, June 15, 1804.

OUR clients in the Court of Appeals will perceive that the foregoing orders require particular duties, expences and attention, which were not expected, when we were retained by them. As we cannot fail to comply with these requisitions of the court, without danger to their interest, and the rule that causes shall be tried according to their standing on the docket, renders it necessary that we should be constantly present, and ready for the argument—we trust that our client's will see the propriety of an adequate compensation for our services.

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
JOHN WICKHAM.
GEORGE HAY.
DANIEL CALL.
JOHN WARDEN.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23A.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convent to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

BY

James Edmondson.

THE subscriber having added largely to his house and stables, has it now completely in his power to entertain any number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN that may think proper to call on him, being well supplied with the best liquor that could be procured from Gordons's stock in Richmond, and in every respect better prepared to accommodate company than he has ever been since he has lived in Staunton. As some person living on the road to Charlottesville, last summer not so friendly to him as they might be, and knew of no other way they dare attempt to injure him, fell upon the low and pitiful plan of informing strangers that they could not be accommodated at his house in consequence of his being so much crowded. When they knew nothing of the company that were with him at the time. The report must have been circulated from a bad heart, for it is well known he has never turned off genteel company for want of room.

He also informs the public that there is a MAIL STAGE that runs from Richmond to Staunton once a week, and stops at his house; that he will keep a hack, a pair of horses and an excellent driver, for the accommodation of company that travel in the stage to this place and may wish to visit any of the Springs this season.

Staunton, June 16, 1804.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

☞ SLATE QUARRIES!

THE late distressing fire in Norfolk, as well as several others in other large and wealthy commercial towns (which no doubt will incline the sufferers in houses, to look for covering sin rebuilding, the most secure against the external approaches of that, too often dreadful element) induces the subscriber once more to offer for sale, his

SLATE QUARRIES;

Lying on James River, near the mouth of Slate River, about sixty miles above the city of Richmond. —The quality of this Slate, the subscriber ventures to affirm, has never been surpassed by any yet discovered: and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in that article. The situation of these Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their scarcity in other quarters, particularly in similar situations, giving almost the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and industrious.—They may be had for any kind of secure and productive paper or other property—as the subscriber's situation and the other avocations render it inconvenient for him to attend to their working—But, should they not be immediately disposed of in the manner proposed, which he confesses he would prefer for the reasons assigned, the subscriber proposes working them to a considerable extent, as soon as suitable workmen can be obtained from the northern states—when he entertains not the slightest doubt (from the circumstance of the navigation from the very quarries) he will be able to furnish Slate at a much cheaper rate than that article is now brought from Europe, or can possibly be furnished from any part of this country, where any land-carriage is to be employed.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Albemarle, June 16, 1804.

Mr. Prichard, who has seen the above Quarries, and is a judge of that article, will give any information and his opinion respecting them, to any one inclined to treat with the subscriber.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass a law, to confirm to the subscribers respectively, the title to several parcels or lots of Land, lying on the east side of Gillies Creek, immediately below the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and whereof they are severally possessed, the legal title to which was in John Hague, at the time of his death.

JOHN LESTER.
JOHN LIGGON.

June 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying for an amendment or repeal of an act passed at their last session, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River."

Richmond, May 28, 1804.

Bacon Hams.

THE subscriber has received a parcel of very fine HAMS, which he will sell on moderate terms. Apply at Messrs. Wm. Brown & Co's.

James Brown, jun:

June 16th, 1804.

NOTICE,

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

THAT Lucy Randolph, relict of the late Henry Randolph, dec. of Warwick, hath obtained from the honorable the general court, letters of administration on the decedent's estate; and in pursuance of the powers and duties thereof, requests that all persons having claims against the same, may forthwith present them legally authenticated, to

D. M. RANDOLPH,
Agent for the Administratrix.

Richmond, 18th June, 1804. oaw6w

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w1m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jersies about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since in the several occupations of millwright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two sons, *Michael* the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within seven or 8 miles of him. The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1804.

TO BE LET,

ON building leases, three beautiful, airy & elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

Scheme of a
LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.